THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1832. NO. 30.

White Wheat Flour.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR---manufactured for family use, (at West Wheeling Steam Mill,) will be kept constantly on hand by McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
No. 39 Water street.
December 21---1mo.

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.--tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen--We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829---tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.--tf

Election for Directors.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, are hereby notified, that an Election for Nine Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the seventh day of January, A. D. 1833, at the Office No. 35 Market street, between the hours of Ten, A. M. and Four, P. M. of said day.
JAMES S. CRAFT, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1832.--1

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store, NO 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.--tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

FOR SALE LOW.

I WISH to Sell the balance of my lot on Grant's Hill: there are nine houses, in good tenantable order, on the premises, and room for eight or nine more, without interfering with said houses. The property will be divided into one, two, or three lots, so as to suit purchasers. The terms will be accommodating.

Also, I will rent my Warehouse, which I now occupy, on the corner of Penn and Hand Streets, with or without purchasing the Stock I have now on hand. I will make the terms easy.
JAMES HASLETT.
December 4, 1832.--7t

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830---tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE
IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)
HAS removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22---tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11. 1822.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.---tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
Sept. 28.---3mo.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ⅓ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6. 1832.---tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831---tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.---tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5---tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.
P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.---tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13---tf Water street.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Belis Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,
WM. B. LACEY.
October 2, 1832.—tysw

OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED. AT HIGH PREMIUMS

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Lea Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:
Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,
A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.---tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

AN ORDINANCE

For supplying the City of Pittsburgh with Gas.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That Abraham Holmes Hoge, George Dundas Blaikie, and Andrew N. McDowell, under the name of the "Pittsburgh Gas Company," be, and they, their heirs, executors and administrators, are hereby authorized to open the streets, lanes, alleys, and footways of said city, for the purpose of laying pipes to conduct Gas through the city, to furnish lights to such persons as may agree to take the same: *Provided*, always, that said Company shall, within ten days after any part of said streets, &c. &c. are opened, repair the same, and put them in as good condition as they were before they were opened by said company. That in all streets, &c. &c. of the width of forty feet and upwards, where pipes may be laid, there shall be a range of pipe on each side of said streets, outside of the curb stones: *Provided*, also, that said Company shall in no case whatever, injure the public or private property of said city: *Provided*, always, that no alienation of any part or interest in the institution hereby authorized shall ever take place without the expresss leave of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh; saving only to the heirs, executors or administrators of the persons respectively above named.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That in case said Gas Company shall, in laying their pipes, do any damage or injury to the water pipes aforesaid, or other public property, or the private property of individuals--that the said Company shall repair said damage or injury, to the entire satisfaction of the Street Commissioner of said city; and in case said company shall refuse, or neglect to repair said damage or injury within one week after receiving notice so to do, the said Company shall be liable in law to pay to the City Treasurer treble the amount which it shall cost to repair such injury or damage—recoverable as other debts of like amount.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That in all cases of infraction of the second section of this Ordinance, the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized to repair the injury or damage, or close up the streets as the case may be, at the expense of the city--and if the aforesaid Company shall refuse to pay the amount claimed by the Street Commissioner for repairing said injury or damage, that the case at issue, and all other cases where differences may occur, shall be settled by arbitrators, mutually chosen.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That in consideration of said privileges hereby granted to said company, the said company shall, as soon as lamp posts and lamp frames are erected, and Gas is prepared, supply the lamps with Gas at a rate not exceeding the sum usually paid in the Atlantic cities for similar Gas Lights per annum, for each lamp, for as many lamps as the city shall require, within the range of Gas Pipes; the lamps to be lighted up half an hour after sunset; one half of the lights to be extinguished at eleven o'clock, the other half to be kept burning until within an hour of sunrise; the Company to be at the expense of lighting the lamps; the lamp posts, frames, and all fixtures necessary for introducing the Gas from the main pipes, to be at the expense of Corporation.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That the aforesaid Company shall have at least three thousand feet of pipe laid down on the fourth of July, 1834; and from that time they shall lay down, annually, not less than two thousand feet of pipe, until the city is lighted to the extent that may be desired; and such pipes to be laid at such places as may be designated by the Councils of the city: always provided that said Company shall not discharge from their works the refuse water, or other offensive matter, into the Allegheny river, above the water works of said city.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That an exclusive privilege of opening the streets, lanes, and alleys, and supplying the city with Gas for twenty-one years, from the fourth day of July, 1834, is hereby granted to said company; and at the end of twenty-one years the said city is to have the power of taking the whole Gas establishment, upon paying to the said Company the amount that said establishment has cost said Company, deducting therefrom a reasonable allowance for wear, tear, and deterioration; but if the city shall, at the expiration of the above mentioned term of years, not avail itself of said privilege, the said Company is to have an extension of their privileges for three years longer, with all immunities, privileges, and restrictions granted in the sections of this Ordinance, and so on at the end of every successive three years.

SECT. 7. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That nothing contained in this Ordinance shall be so construed, to debar said company, or any individual, or the City of Pittsburgh, when injured, from seeking redress for any damage or injury sustained, by ordinary course of law; and it is mutually, and expressly understood, that the city shall not be held liable in any way for injuries done by individuals, or by collections of persons to the property of the Company, nor will the company be held answerable for similar injuries done to the property of the city.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1832.
ATTEST— JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
SAMUEL A. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
WILLIAM PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
Dec. 21, 1832.—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said Court—William Armstrong, Guardian of Eliza Catharine Armstrong, James Armstrong, Margaret Elenor Armstrong, Rebecca Logan Armstrong, Mary Agnes Armstrong, and Hugh Armstrong, Minors, under the age of fourteen years, will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out-cry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday (21st day) of January, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:—the claim of said Minors to one undivided half of a tract of land, containing three hundred and thirty-nine acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of Isaac Wycoff, John Walker, and Philip Smith; being the same tract of land which was at one time vested in Hugh Davidson, deceased, Grandfather of said Minors. Terms at sale.
[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,
December 21---ts *Clerk.*

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot,	lb. 5 a5½	Steel, co. lb	7a8†
pearl,	7	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	6½§
black salts	4†	in bars	7§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	6¾†	Leather, sole,	25§
Butter, keg,	9†	upper, doz.	$28a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	87§	Lard,	9½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2¾†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	38§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½§
Coals, bush.	4½†		8d 5½§
Candles, lb.	10		6d 6½§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 7½§
Cheese	5½a6†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$17 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs	16a16½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a11§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	25§	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4 75*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35a36§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	45§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4½
New herring,	$9§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	12½§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	70†	lump,	13 a 14†
barley	45†	loaf,	14 a 17†
rye	43†	Salt,	$1 90 §
corn	37§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3a3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼a6†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb	12a13†	imperial,	1 25§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	18*
Indigo, Span	lb. 150	Wool,	26§
Bengal,	200†	Wool hats, doz.	$5¼a6¼*
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100*	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40ct
Blooms, Jun.	$82a83§	new	27†
rolled	100*	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt	9*	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$32a33§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

Religious Souvenir, for 1833.

JUST received, THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR—a Christmas, New Year's, & Birth Day's Present, for 1833. Edited by G. T. Bedell, D. D., Rector of Saint Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Dec. 7, 1832—4t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber, near East Liberty, on Monday, the first instant, a Light Brindled Cow, between ten and eleven years old, a little star between her horns, a white tail, and a speck of white on the end of her rump, a slit in her left ear. The owner can have her again by calling on the subscriber, proving property and paying charges.

JOHN STEELE.

Dec. 11, 1832.—3t.

TO RENT,

A Large Brick House for a Tavern,

IN the City of St. Louis, corner of Main and Pine streets, will be rented for five years. This house is 52 feet on Main, by 160 deep on Pine street, three stories high, has a Bar Room, and Sitting Room back, together 20 by 40 feet; the principal entry is on Main street, 10 feet wide; the dining room on the second floor is 20 by upwards of 100 feet in length, has four fire places and a hoisting apparatus to convey meals from the principal kitchen, which is immediately underneath on the ground floor, and is 18 by 40 feet, with two large fire places and a back oven attached thereto. The house contains thirty loding rooms, of various sizes, one of which is 28 by 44 feet, most of them have fire places. There are also two store rooms, near the kitchen, and two cellar kitchens, and a wash house. One porch 6 by 60 feet, and another 8 by 18 feet, a cistern in the yard 12 feet deep and 15 feet in diameter; also, hydrant, 6 flight of stairs to communicate through every part of the premises, with every other convenience: its situation is near the U. States Branch Bank, Post Office, Auction and other principal stores, and the Steam Boat Landings.

Those wishing to rent this establishment will find it equal to any in the western country, and decidedly the best stand in St. Louis. For terms, apply to the proprietor,

ROBERT RANKIN.

December 1, 1832. [Dec. 18:—w3t]

BAYARD'S TOWN

STEAM SAW MILL.

JAMES B. MORGAN informs his friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh and Bayardstown, that his Mill is in operation—it is situated immediately above Dr. Shoenberger's Iron Works.

☞He has a *good* supply of Pine, Yellow Pine, and Oak Timber, and has a lot of the best quality of Oak, for Carriage and Wagon Makers.

Sept. 25, 1832.—3mw

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *October 26th*, 1832.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this institution, on whose Stock only twenty dollars per share has been paid, are hereby notified, and required to pay an instalment of ten dollars on each share of stock belonging to this class, on or before the first day of January next: also, ten dollars on the same, on or before the first day of February next; and, also, ten dollars on the same, on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN SNYDER,
October 30, 1832.—w9t. *Cashier.*

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1832.—wtf.

MONS. FELIX DUPONCHEL,

A NATIVE of Paris, where he has received a Classical education, in one of the Colleges of the Royal University of France, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh that he has been successfully teaching the French Language in this city, for some time, and that he still continues to give lessons at his Room, No. 46 St. Clair street, Patterson's Row, from 5 to 10 o'clock in the evenings, and at any hour in the day that may suit the convenience of the Pupils.

Many persons are afraid that they would never be able to learn it; others have commenced, and have become discouraged from the mode in which their teachers have proceeded with them; but Mr. D. assures all such, that a person, possessing ordinary abilities, with application and industry, will be able to read it currently, in the space of 6 or 7 months; after that time, it depends, principally, on the student's exertions for his improvement in speaking, to do which, tolerably well, ought not to take him more than one year.

Mr. D. would state, for the encouragement of those who wish to commence, that he has advanced several of his scholars to speak French, fluently, since he has been in this place.

Mr. D., having studied Drawing with some of the most celebrated Masters in Paris, will also attend to giving Lessons in Drawing and Water Color Painting, at any hour of the day.

December 14, 1832.—3t*

Pittsburgh Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neighboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf:

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1832: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
25	1,000	25,000
25	500	12,500
25	300	7,500
41	200	8,200
56	80	4,480
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	12	26,883
15400	6	92,400
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Dec. 21, 1832.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of CHARLES F. POCHON & Co., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to the late concern are requested to make payment as early as possible to Charles F. Pochon, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said concern.

CHAS. F. POCHON,
EDWARD CHASSAING.

Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1832.

NOTICE.

CHARLES F. POCHON respectfully informs the citizens of Baltimore, as well as his friends in the country, that he will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery Business, as heretofore carried on by the late firm of C. F. Pochon & Co. He will also continue to devote particular attention to the *Commission and Forwarding Business*, and hopes, by close attention to business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom.

CHARLES F. POCHON,
No. 270 Baltimore street.

November 30—8t

POETRY.

From the Forget-Me-Not.

THE GOODWIVES OF WEINSBERG.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Who can tell me where Weinsberg lies?
As brave a town as any;
It must have cradled good and wise,
Both wives and maidens many.
Should I e'er wooing have to do,
I' faith, in Weinsberg will I woo!

The Emperor Conrad, on a time,
In wrath the town was battering,
And near it lay his warriors prime,
And sturdy horsemen clattering;
And, with fierce firing, rode and ran
All round about it horse and man.

As him the little town withstood,
Though every thing it wanted,
So did he swear in vengeful mood
No mercy should be granted;
And thus his herald spake—"This know,
I'll hang you, rascals, in a row!"

When in the town was heard this threat,
It caused a great dejection,
And every neighbor neighbor met
With mournful interjection:
Though bread was very dear in price,
Yet dearer still was good advice.

"Ah wo for me most wretched man!
Great wo the seige has won us!"
They cried, and every priest began
The Lord have mercy on us!"
"Oh, wo, wo, wo!" on all sides clanged;
"We feel e'en now as good as hanged!"

When in despair wise men will sit,
In spite of council-masters,
How oft has saved them woman's wit
From manifold disasters!
Since woman's wit, as all men know,
Is subtler than aught else below.

There was a wife to her good man
But yesterday united,
And she a wise scheme hit upon,
Which the whole town delighted,
And made them all so full of glee,
They laughed and chattered famously.

Then, at the hour of midnight damp,
Of wives a deputation
Went out to the besiegers' camp,
Praying for capitulation;
So soft they prayed, so sweet they prayed!
And for these terms their prayer was made:

"That all the wives might be allowed
Their jewels forth to carry;
What else remained the warriors proud
Might rive, and hang, and harry."
To this the emperor swore consent,
And back the deputation went.

Thereon, as soon as morn was spied,
What happened? Give good hearing!
The nearest gate was opened wide,
And out each wife came, bearing—
True as I live!—all pick-a-pack,
Her worthy husband in a sack!

Then many a courtier, in great wrath,
The good wives would have rented:
But Conrad spake; "My kingly faith
May not be false or doubted!
Ha! bravo!" cried he, as they came;
"Think you our wives would do the same?"

Then gave he pardon and a feast,
Those gentle ones to pleasure;
And music all their joy increased,
And dancing without measure:
As did the mayoress waltzing twirl,
So did the besom-binding girl.

Ay, tell me now where Weinsberg lies,
As brave a town as any,
And cradled has it good and wise
Both wives and maidens many:
If wooing e'er I have to do,
'Faith! one of Weinsberg will I woo!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore American.

The Salem Gazette furnishes the following opportune article to show the dissimilarity between the present movements in South Carolina, and that familiarly termed *Shays' Insurrection*, which occurred in Massachusetts, in 1786.

SHAYS' INSURRECTION.

The Shays Insurrection, in Massachusetts, has been frequently alluded to, of late, as affording a parallel to the course expected from South Carolina. But there is, in fact, little or no parity in the case. In Massachusetts, the insurrection was quelled by the State Authorities; while, in South Carolina, it is the State Authorities themselves, who are leading the incipient rebellion. Shay had neither office nor power to make his influence felt, nor talents to delude or guide the multitude. He attained the rank of captain in the army of the revolution; but he acquired no laurels in that honorable service, and voluntarily resigned his rank in the army, and retired to private life, before the objects of the war were achieved.

When peace was proclaimed, the finances of the states were in confusion, and the affairs of individuals embarrassed. The debt of Massachusetts alone was 5,000,000 dollars, and taxation of course heavy. The number of debtors was so great, that in 1782 the legislature had been reduced to resort to the empirical expedient of an Act, requiring creditors to receive, in payment for their debts, cattle, and other specific articles of property, *tendered* by the debtors. This *relief* quackery only exasperated the disease, and the law was suffered to expire in a year. Discontented debtors then held conventions, and soon resolved to resort to *Stop Law* measures; they proscribed Sheriffs, Lawyers, Judges, and Courts. The disaffected succeeded in their attempts to exclude lawyers from their seats in the General Court; still the Legislature were unable to redress the fancied grievances of the discontented. In the autumn of 1780, the malcontents assembled in multitudes at the shire-towns, and by force prevented the sittings of the courts of justice.

Daniel Shays appeared at the head of 2,000 armed men, at Springfield, to prevent the sitting of the Supreme Court. Gen. Wm. Shepard, however, with 600 men, had pre-occupied the Court House, and Shays retired. When the Legislature assembled, an act passed to suspend the privilege of the *Habeas Corpus*, and the Governor (Bowdoin) was authorized to arrest by a State Warrant any seditious insurgent, and imprison him without bail or mainprise. *Shays* and the other insurgent chieftains marched to Worcester and Concord, to *stop* the Courts. The Governor despatched parties of volunteer cavalry from Boston into Worcester and Middlesex counties, in November, and Job Shattuck and several others were arrested and confined in Boston jail. At this time, there were strong apprehensions that the rebel forces would march to Boston and make desperate efforts to liberate these prisoners from Boston jail. Shays exclaimed with an oath that he would have done it, had it not been for *that County of Essex*. Essex was almost the only county that was perfectly loyal and uninfected. In old Hampshire, Shays, with 300 of his followers, took possession of the Court House at Springfield, and prevented the sitting of the court.

The Governor, finding the *Posse Comitatus* was too weak to resist such violence, ordered a detachment of 4400 rank and file of the militia to be raised, to be ready to act by the 19th of January, 1787, under Major General Benjamin Lincoln. A body of the militia reached Worcester on the 22d, and the Court was protected. General Shepard, with another detachment of the militia, of 1100 men, was stationed at Springfield to protect the arsenal. The rebels, under *Daniel Shays, Luke Day, and Eli Parsons*, soon gathered a force in that vicinity, of 2000 men, and, on the 25th of January, advanced in a menacing manner towards the arsenal. Gen. Shepard sent an aid-de-camp to inquire the design of the movement, and to warn Shays of his danger. The answer was, that they *would have* possession of the barracks; and they immediately marched to within 250 yards of the arsenal. They were again warned that if they approached nearer, they would be fired on; still they advanced. Gen. S. ordered two shots to be fired over their heads: still they advanced. He then ordered the artillery to be pointed at the centre of their column. The cry of murder then arose from the rear of the insurgents, and the whole were struck with panic and confusion. *Shays* lost all control over them, and they fled precipitately, 10 miles, leaving three dead and one wounded. Gen. Lincoln arrived on the 27th, and commenced a pursuit of the rebels which continued till the principal part were dispersed.

Those who held together, on the 3d of February, marched to Petersham. Gen. Lincoln, with his forces, commenced the pursuit, at 8 o'clock, the same evening, and made a forced march of 30 miles, through a deep snow, in severe cold, and amid a violent storm. At 9 o'clock the following morning he reached Petersham, rushed upon the unsuspecting rebels, routed them without bloodshed, and took 150 prisoners.

Shays and the other leaders escaped, and fled for refuge to the *New Hampshire Grants*, [since, the State of Vermont.] Gov. Chittenden, desirous of augmenting the population of that territory, was disposed to give them shelter; but Gov. Bowdoin sent to demand the refugees. They then fled to Isle aux Noix and to St. Johns, with the view of retiring to Canada: but the British commander at the latter post refused to allow them to pass, unless Lord Dorchester, the Canadian Governor in chief, first granted permission. They turned back, and were some time concealed in Vermont.

On the 10th March, the General Court appointed three Commissioners, Gen. Lincoln, Hon. S. Phillips, Jr., and Hon. S. A. Otis, to proceed to the Western Counties, for the purpose of granting indemnity to the insurgents, on their making submission and taking the oath of allegiance. Seven hundred and ninety persons took the benefit of the commission. *Shays, Wheeler, Parsons, Luke Day*, and a few others, however, were excepted. Fourteen were arrested, and convicted of high treason, and received the sentence of death, but were all ultimately pardoned.

Good frequently springs from evil. *Shays' Rebellion* served to impress on the public mind a belief of the necessity of a new form of National Government. It may be doubted, whether the present U. S. Constitution would have been adopted, if that rebellion had not predisposed the minds of the people in favor of an energetic government.

Extract from the Speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in the Senate, January 26, 1830.

But, sir, the People have wisely provided, in the Constitution itself, a proper, suitable mode and tribunal for settling questions of constitutional law. There are, in the Constitution, grants of powers to Congress; and restrictions on these powers. There are, also, prohibitions on the States. Some authority must, therefore, necessarily exist, having the ultimate jurisdiction to fix and ascertain the interpretation of these grants, restrictions, and prohibitions. The Constitution has itself pointed out, ordained, and established that authority. How has it accomplished this great and essential end? By declaring, sir, that '*the Constitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.*'

This, sir, was the first great step. By this, the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States is declared. The People so will it. No State law is to be valid, which comes in conflict with the Constitution, or any law of the United States. But who shall decide this question of interference? To whom lies the last appeal? This, sir, the Constitution itself decides, also, by declaring, '*that the Judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and Laws of the United States.* These two provisions, sir, cover the whole ground. They are, in truth, the key stone of the arch. With these, it is a Constitution; without them, it is a Confederacy. In pursuance of these clear and express provisions, Congress established, at its very first session, in the Judicial act, a mode for carrying them into full effect, and for bringing all questions of constitutional power to the final decision of the Supreme Court. It then, sir, became a Government. It then had the means of self protection; and, but for this, it would in all probability have been now among things which are past. Having constituted the Government, and declared its powers, the People have further said, that since somebody must decide on the extent of these powers, the Government shall itself decide; subject, always, like other popular governments, to its responsibility to the People. And now, sir, I repeat, how is it that a State Legislature acquires any power to interfere? Who, or what, gives them the right to say to the People, 'We, who are your agents and servants for one purpose, will undertake to decide, that your other agents and servants, appointed by you for another purpose, have transcended the authority you gave them!' The reply would be, I think, not impertinent—'Who made you a judge over another's servants? To their own masters they stand or fall.'

Sir, I deny this power of State Legislatures altogether. It cannot stand the test of examination. Gentlemen may say, that, in an extreme case, a State Government might protect the People from intolerable oppression. Sir, in such a case, the People might protect themselves, without the aid of the State Governments. Such a case warrants revolution. It must make, when it comes, a law for itself. A nullifying act of a State Legislature cannot alter the case, nor make resistance any more lawful. In maintaining these sentiments, sir, I am but asserting the rights of the People. I state what they have declared, and insist on their right to declare it. They have chosen to repose this power in the General Government, and I think it my duty to support it, like other constitutional powers.

For myself, sir, I do not admit the jurisdiction of South Carolina, or any other state, to prescribe my constitutional duty, or to settle, between me and the People, the validity of laws of Congress, for which I have voted. I decline her umpirage. I have not sworn to support the Constitution according to her construction of its clauses. I have not stipulated, by my oath of office, or otherwise, to come under any responsibility, except to the People, and those whom they have appointed to pass upon the question, whether laws, supported by my votes, conform to the Constitution of the country. And, sir, if we look to the general nature of the case, could any thing have been more preposterous, than to make a Government for the whole Union, and yet leave its powers subject, not to one interpretation, but to thirteen, or twenty-four interpretations? Instead of one tribunal, established by all, responsible to all, with power to decide for all—shall constitutional questions be left to four and twenty popular bodies, each at liberty to decide for itself, and none bound to respect the decisions of others; and each at liberty, too, to give a new construction on every new election of its own members? Would any thing, with such a principle in it, or rather with such a destitution of all principle, be fit to be called a Government? No, sir. It should not be denominated a Constitution. It should be called, rather, a collection of topics, for everlasting controversy; heads of debate for a disputatious People. It would not be a Government. It would not be adequate to any practical good, nor fit for any country to live under. To avoid all possibility of being misunderstood, allow me to repeat again, in the fullest manner, that I claim no powers for the Government by forced or unfair construction. I admit, that it is a Government of strictly limited powers; of enumerated, specified, and particularized powers; and that whatsoever is not granted, is withheld. But notwithstanding all this, and however the grant of powers may be expressed, its limit and extent may yet, in some cases, admit of doubt; and the General Government would be good for nothing, it would be incapable of long existing, if some mode had not been provided, in which these doubts, as they should arise, might be peaceably, but authoritatively solved.

And now, Mr. President, let me run the honorable gentleman's doctrine a little into its practical application. Let us look at his probable *modus operandi*. If a thing can be done, an ingenious man can tell *how* it is to be done. Now, I wish to be informed *how* this State interference is to be put in practice, without violence, bloodshed, and rebellion. We will take the existing case of the Tariff law. South Carolina is said to have made up her opinion upon it. If we do not repeal it, (as we probably shall not,) she will then apply to the case the remedy of her doctrine. She will, we must suppose, pass a law of her Legislature, declaring the several acts of Congress, usually called the Tariff laws, null and void, so far as they respect South Carolina, or the citizens thereof. So far, all is a paper transaction, and easy enough. But the Collecter at Charleston is collecting the duties imposed by these Tariff Laws—he, therefore, must be stopped. The Collector will seize the goods if the Tariff duties are not paid. The state authorities will undertake their rescue: the Marshal, with his *posse*, will come to the Collector's aid, and here the contest begins. The militia of the state will be called out to sustain the nullifying act. They will march, sir, under a very gallant leader; for I believe the honorable member himself commands the militia of that part of the state. He will raise the NULLIFYING ACT on his standard, and spread it out as his banner! It will have a preamble, bearing, that the Tariff Laws are palpable, deliberate, and dangerous violations of the Constitution! He will proceed, with this banner flying, to the custom house in Charleston:

"All the while,
"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."

Arrived at the custom house, he will tell the Collecter that he must collect no more duties under any of the Tariff laws. This, he will be somewhat puzzled to say, by the way, with a grave countenance, considering what hand South Carolina herself had in that of 1816. But, sir, the Collector would, probably, not desist at his bidding—here would ensue a pause: for they say, that a certain stillness precedes the tempest. Before this military array should fall on the custom house, collector, clerks, and all, it is very probable some of those composing it, would request of their gallant commander-in-chief, to be informed a little upon the point of law: for they have, doubtless, a just respect for his opinions as a lawyer, as well as for his bravery as a soldier. They know he has read Blackstone and the Constitution, as well as Turrene and Vauban. They would ask him, therefore, something concerning their rights in this matter. They would inquire, whether it was not somewhat dangerous to resist a law of the United States. What would be the nature of their offence, they would wish to learn, if they, by military force and array, resisted the execution, in Carolina, of a law of the United States, and it should turn out, after all, that the law *was constitutional?* He would answer, of course, treason. No lawyer could give any other answer. John Fries, he would tell them, had learned that some years ago. How, then, they would ask, do you propose to defend us? We are not afraid of bullets, but treason has a way of taking people off, that we do not much relish. How do you propose to defend us? "Look at my floating banner," he would reply; "see there the *nullifying law!*" Is it your opinion, gallant commander, they would then say, that if we should be indicted for treason, that same floating banner of your's would make a good plea in bar? 'South Carolina is a sovereign state,' he would reply. That is true—but would the Judge admit our plea? 'These Tariff laws,' he would repeat, 'are unconstitutional, palpably, deliberately, dangerously.' That all may be so; but if the tribunals should not happen to be of that opinion, shall we swing for it? We are ready to die for our country, but it is rather an awkward business, this dying without touching the ground! After all, that is a sort of *hemp*-tax, worse than any part of the Tariff.

Mr. President, the honorable gentleman would be in a dilemma, like that of another great General. He would have a knot before him which he could not untie: he must cut it with his sword. He must say to his followers, defend yourselves with your bayonets: and this is war—civil war.

Direct collision, therefore, between force and force, is the unavoidable result of that remedy for the revisiou of unconstitutional laws, which the gentleman contends for. It must happen in the very first case to which it is applied. Is not this the plain result? To resist, by force, the execution of a law, generally, is treason. Can the Courts of the United States take notice of the indulgence of a state to commit treason? The common saying, that a State cannot commit treason herself, is nothing to the purpose. Can she authorize others to do it? If John Fries had produced an act of Pennsylvania, annulling the law of Congress, would it have helped his case? Talk about it as we will, these doctrines go the length of revolution. They are incompatible with any peaceful administration of the Government. They lead directly to disunion and civil commotion; and therefore, it is, that *at their commencement, when they are first found to be maintained by respectable men*, and in a tangible form, *I enter my public protest against them all.*

MR. WEBSTER'S LAST REMARKS.

Mr. Hayne having rejoined to Mr. Webster, especially on the constitutional question—

Mr. Webster rose, and in conclusion, said:

A few words, Mr. President, on this constitutional argument, which the honorable gentleman has labored to reconstruct.

His argument consists of two propositions, and an inference. His propositions are—

1. That the Constitution is a compact between the States.

2. That a compact between two, with authority reserved to *one* to interpret its terms, could be a surrender to that one, of all power whatever.

3. Therefore, (such is his inference) the General Government does not possess the authority to construe its own powers.

Now, sir, who does not see, without the aid of exposition or detection, the utter confusion of ideas, involved in this, so elaborate and systematic argument.

The Constitution, it is said, is a compact *between States;* the States, then, and the States only, *are parties to the compact.* How comes the General Government itself *a party?* Upon the honorable gentleman's hypothesis, the General Government is the result of the compact, the creature of the compact, not one of the parties to it. Yet the argument, as the gentleman has now stated it, makes the Government itself one of its own creators. It makes it a party to that compact to which it owes its own existence.

For the purpose of erecting the Constitution on the basis of a compact, the gentleman considers the States as parties to that compact; but as soon as his compact is made, then he chooses to consider the General Government, which is the offspring of that compact, not its offspring, but one of its parties; and so, being a party, has not the power of judging on the terms of compact. Pray, sir, in what school is such reasoning as this taught?

If the whole of the gentleman's main proposition were conceded to him, that it is to say—if I admit for the sake of the argument, that the Constitution is a compact between States, the inferences which he draws from that proposition are warranted by no just reason. Because, if the Constitution be a compact between States, still, that Constitution, or that compact, has established a Government, with certain powers, and whether it be one of those powers, that it shall construe and interpret for itself, the terms of the compact, in doubtful cases, can only be decided by looking to the compact, and inquiring what provisions it contains on this point. Without any inconsistency with natural reason, the Government, even thus created, might be trusted with this power of construction. The extent of its powers, therefore, must still be sought for in the instrument itself.

If the old Confederation had contained a clause, declaring that resolutions of the Congress should be the supreme law of the land, any State law or constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, and that a committee of Congress, or any other body created by it, should possess Judicial powers, extending to all cases arising under resolutions of Congress, then the power of ultimate decision would have been vested in Congress, under the Confederation, although that Confederation was a compact between States; and for this plain reason: that it would have been competent to the States, who alone were parties to the compact, to agree, who should decide, in cases of dispute arising on the construction of the compact.

For the same reason, sir, if I were now to concede to the gentleman his principal propositions, viz: that the Constitution is a compact between States, the question would still be, what provision is made, in this compact, to settle points of disputed construction, or contested power, that shall come into controversy? and this question would still be answered, and conclusively armed, by the Constitution itself. While the gentleman is contending against construction, he himself is setting up the most loose and dangerous construction. The Constitution declares, that *the laws of Congress shall be the supreme law of the land.* No construction is necessary here. It declares, also, with equal plainness and precision, *that the Judicial power of the United States shall extend to every case arising under the laws of Congress.* This needs no construction. Here is a law, then, which is declared to be supreme; and here is a power established, which is to interpret that law. Now, sir, how has the gentleman met this? Suppose the Constitution to be a compact, yet here are its terms and how does the gentleman get rid of them? He cannot argue the *seal off the bond*, nor the words out of the instrument. Here they are—what answer does he give to them. None in the world, sir, except, that the effect of this would be to place the States in a condition of inferiority; and because it results, from the very nature of things, there being no superior, that the parties must be their own judges! Thus closely and cogently does the honorable gentleman reason on the words of the Constitution. The gentleman says, if there be such a power of final decision in the General Government, he asks for the grant of that power. Well, sir, I show him the grant—I turn him to the very words—I show him that the laws of Congress are made supreme: and that the Judicial power extends, by express words, to the interpretation of these laws. Instead of answering this, he retreats into the general reflection, that it must result *from the nature of things*, that the States, being parties, must judge for themselves.

I have admitted, that, if the Constitution were to be considered as the creature of the State Governments, it might be modified, interpreted, or construed, according to their pleasure. But, even in that case, it would be necessary that they should *agree.* One alone, could not interpret it conclusively; one, alone, could not construe it; one, alone, could not modify it. Yet the gentleman's doctrine is, that Carolina, alone, may construe and interpret that compact which equally binds all, and gives equal rights to all.

So then, sir, even supposing the Constitution to be a compact between the States, the gentleman's doctrine, nevertheless, is not maintainable; because, first, the General Government is not a party to that compact, but a *Government* established by it, and vested by it with the powers of trying and deciding doubtful questions; and secondly, because, if the Constitution be regarded as a compact, not one State only, but all the States, are parties to that compact, and one can have no right to fix upon it her own peculiar construction.

So much, sir, for the argument, even if the premises of the gentleman were granted, or could be proved. But, sir, the gentleman has failed to maintain his leading proposition. He has not shown, it cannot be shown, that the Constitution is a compact between State Governments. The Constitution itself, in its very front, refutes that proposition: it declares that it is ordained and established *by the People of the United States.* So far from saying that it is established by the Governments of the several States, it does not even say that it is established by the People *of the several States:* but it pronounces that it is established by the People of the United States, in the aggregate. The gentleman says, it must mean no more than that the People of the several States, taken collectively, constitute the People of the United States; be it so, but it is in this, their collective capacity, it is as all the People of the United States, that they establish the Constitution. So they declare; and words cannot be plainer than the words used.

When the gentleman says, the Constitution is a compact between the States, he uses language exactly applicable to the old Confederation. He speaks as if he were in Congress before 1789. He describes fully that old state of things then existing. The Confederation was, in strictness, a compact; the States, as States, were parties to it. We had no other General Government. But that was found insufficient, and inadequate to the public exigencies The People were not satisfied with it, and undertook to establish a better. They undertook to form a General Government, which should stand on a new basis—not a confederacy, not a league, not a compact between States, but a *Constitution;* a Popular Government, founded in popular election, directly responsible to the People themselves, and divided into branches, with prescribed limits of power, and prescribed duties. They ordained such a Government, they gave it the name of a *Constitution*, and therein they established a distribution of powers between this, their General Government, and their several State Governments. When they shall become dissatisfied with this distribution, they can alter it. Their own power over their own instrument remains: But until they shall alter it, it must stand as their will, and is equally binding on the General Government and on the States.

The gentleman, sir, finds analogy, where I see none. He likens it to the case of a treaty, in which, there being no common superior, each party must interpret for itself, under its own obligation of good faith. But this is not a treaty, but a Constitution of Government, with powers to execute itself, and fulfil its duties.

I admit, sir, that this Government is a Government of checks and balances; that is, the House of Representatives is a check on the Senate, and the Senate is a check on the House, and the President is a check on both. But I cannot comprehend him, or, if I do, I totally differ from him, when he applies the notion of checks and balances to the interference of different Governments. He argues, that if we transgress, each State, as a State, has a right to check us. Does he admit the converse of the proposition, that we have a right to check the States? The gentleman's doctrines would give us a strange jumble of authorities and powers, instead of Governments of separate and defined powers. It is the part of wisdom, I think, to avoid this; and to keep the General Government and the State Governments, each in its proper sphere, avoiding, as carefully as possible, every kind of interference.

Finally, sir, the honorable gentleman says, that the States will only interfere, by their power, to preserve the Constitution. They will not destroy it, they will not impair it—they will only save, they will only preserve, they will only strengthen it! Ah, sir, this is but the old story. All regulated Governments, all free Governments, have been broken up by similar disinterested and well dispos

A Jockey.—The duty of a Jockey is to win, and not to do more than win. Half a neck is sufficient when his antagonist is exhausted, and as much judgment is shown in avoiding useless exertion as in making that which is sufficient. The best and most expert jockeys, such as Robinson and Chifney, avoid the use of the whip if possible. Boys more readily resort to it, and thereby some times lose a race, that might otherwise have been won. When a race-horse is in the fullest exercise of his power, and doing his best, the blow of a whip will some times make him wince and shrink; he wilt as it were, tuck up his flanks to escape from a blow, and raising his legs higher up, lose ground instead of stretching himself over a larger surface. In this way considerable space may be lost, when nothing is wanted but a quiet, steady hand, and a forbearance for the use of the whip. A curious example of this occurred a few years ago at Doncaster, in the celebrated race between Matilda and Mameluke. The latter was of a hot and violent temper, and being irritated by several false starts, not only lost considerable ground, but a great deal of his strength at the outset of the race. Robinson was riding Matilda, and saw Chifney on Mameluke pass every horse in succession until he came up with Matilda. At that moment he calculated Mameluke's strength with such nicety, that he was convinced he could not maintain the effort he was then making. He permitted Chifney, therefore, to reach him, and even to be a little ahead of him, and so far from whipping Matilda, actually gave her a kind of check. That check—that slightest imaginable pull—strengthened Matilda, and by assisting her to draw her breath, enabled her to give those tremendous springs, by which she recovered her ground, headed Mameluke, and won the race for her owner, Mr. Petre. It was in this race that a Scotch gentleman, who had won 17,000*l.* by the issue, went up to Robinson in the joy of the moment, and gave him 1,000*l.* as a present.—Gully, the owner of Mameluke, is said to have lost 40,000*l.* on the occasion, every sixpence of which was punctually and honorably paid.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

In the course of the eloquent address recently delivered before the Alumni Association of Princeton College, the Hon. S. L. Southard made this gratifying statement:—"About twenty Alumni of the College of New Jersey, have been governors in the different states, and there are, I believe, but three or four states in the Union, in which one or more of their highest executive officers, or some members of their high judicial tribunals, have not been educated here. No Congress has ever assembled, in which our Alumni have not been found, as representatives of other States; and it is but one year since the singular fact existed that more than one-sixth, and at this moment, one-eighth of the Senate of the United States—that most elevated political assembly—the equal representation of free States—the Aulic Council of a republican empire, were our Alumni. There are not more than two high offices in our great republic, including that one, which is the highest and noblest earthly distinction, that they have not filled. They have formed one-third part of those who have been the law officers of the Government and advocates of its constitutional rights and local interests, before the Supreme Court of the United States—as they have one-fifth part of all the members of that high tribunal—that constituted arbitrator, the decisions of whose wisdom are to be the substitutes for force, in the controversies of independent government—that Areopagus of the Constituton, which has already commanded the reverence of other nations, and whose judgments will hereafter be received, not only by twenty-four free states, but by the whole civilized world, as the best evidence of law and justice. Nor have they been less successful in the acquirement of literary reputation. Making our estimate from a period sufficiently remote to have given time to acquire this species of distinction, and we have this result. Previous to 1800 and the burning of the College, there were only nine hundred and twelve graduates; of this number eighteen have been presidents, and more than thirty, professors in literary institutions. Thirty-one have received the degree of L. L. D., and one hundred and fifty-nine, more than one-sixth of the whole, have had honorary distinctions of literary merit. Two hundred and sixty-six have entered the sacred ministry, and of these, fifty-six, more than one-fifth, have had the degree of D. D. conferred upon them. And these honors, too, with very few exceptions, (not amounting, I think, to twenty,) have not been bestowed by our own board of trustees; but were the offerings of respect for their talent and learning, by other institutions in this country and in Europe. They have truly achieved triumph in every branch of learning—in every field where honorable fame could be acquired—have become ornaments of the legal and medical profession—eloquent and manly defenders of human rights—persuasive advocates of the cross. In scholarship—in various department—in practical talent—in devotion to the public interests, they have found competors and rivals, but no superiors or masters."

It is not uncommon, we believe, for shipwrecked sufferers at sea, to become frantic from privation, severe anxiety, and dismal forebodings. The *Christian Index*, a valuable religious paper of this city, under the direction of the Rev. William T. Brantly, D. D., contains a communication of some length from the mate of the brig Ann, which was lost off Cape Hatteras a few weeks ago. The writer, who was several long days on the wreck, has given a very clear account of the hardships which he endured. We extract the thrilling sketch annexed from the body of his narrative. "On the third day after we took refuge in the foretop," he remarks, "a barrel of corn meal floated from the vessel, and we had some little hope of relieving our hunger, but it was so saturated with salt water as to be of no use to us.

This day there was a sail in sight, but after bearing towards us, it again changed its course and bore away. One of our men this day fell off, and was soon hurried into the awful deep. This poor fellow was perfectly deranged before he fell. At one time he would swear most profanely, and at another would pray.

I sometimes found my own mind wandering, and beset with imaginations about eating and drinking. In one of these intervals, it appeared to me that I was suddenly placed on land, and was drawing pitchers of water, which, however, I could never fill. On the morning of the fifth, a colored man who had been very frantic for some time, after many desperate and convulsive struggles died by my side. Five of us now remained, and we consulted together whether we should cut up the body of the dead man, with the view of finding here and there a drop of blood to moisten our parched mouths. It was agreed to make the attempt, and one of the sailors who had a knife commenced the cutting, but alas, not a drop of blood could be found.

The spectacle too seemed horrid. The glaring, haggard eyes of the dead man appeared to be directed to us, and was a sight too dreadful to be witnessed. We determined that it would be better for us all to perish, than sustain life in such a way. The man was therefore thrown into the sea. This day a most fearful looking cloud appeared in the horizon, and we had the prospect of being hurled speedily into the deep, when these words came comfortably to my mind.

> Ye fearful souls fresh courage take,
> The storms 'ye so much dread
> Are big with mercies, and shall break
> In blessings on your head--

And truly such was the case, for a short time after, the brig Betsey, from Troy, Mass. John Gladden, master, came in sight and most kindly relieved the remainder of us from our suffering and perilous circumstances."—*Philad. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1832.

☞The river is now in fine order, and rising rapidly.

The Pittsburgh Mercury.—The editor of this Journal, in his last paper, insinuates that we had accused him of holding opinions favorable to nullification, and challenges us to sustain the accusation by proof Our neighbor is greatly mistaken—we never supposed him to have any opinion upon the subject. Our words were as follow—'The readers of the Mercury, who were taught to believe the doctrine of Colonel Hayne, that a state has a right to *nullify* an act of Congress.' Here we refer to doctrines promulgated in that paper, *at that time.* He was not the editor—even the *nominal* editor of the paper—and of course we could not have had any reference to *his* opinion.

At the time of the controversy between Colonel Hayne and Mr. Webster, when the doctrine of nullification was first broached, and first refuted, we published Mr. Webster's Speeches, and the *then* editor of the Mercury approved the opinions of Col. Hayne, and denounced those of Mr. Webster as *aristocratic.* This was what we referred to in our remarks.

Mr. Webster's Speeches.—In another part of our paper, our readers will see an extract from this gentleman's second reply to Col. Hayne; and, also, his pithy and logical conclusion of the discussion. It was in the speech of Col. Hayne, which commenced this contest, that the doctrine of Nullification was *'first* maintained by respectable men, and in a tangible form;' and it will be perceived that Mr. Webster at once entered his protest against it. At that time, Col. Benton, Mr. Tazewell, and the whole Jackson party labored zealously in the ranks with Col. Hayne. They then labored vehemently to sustain and foster that same Nullification which they now denounce as *treason.* Had they not given this abominable doctrine their countenance and support, the misformed monster would scarcely have survived its birth. The controversy between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson had not then taken place. Mr. Calhoun and Col. Hayne were thoroughgoing Jacksonmen, and must be sustained by the party.

The closing remarks of Mr. Webster, though brief, contain a conclusive and irresistible reply to the whole sophistry of Nullification. It meets that doctrine in all its varied shapes, and for that reason, at this time, it merits a repeated and attentive perusal.

The editor of the Manufacturer accuses us of misquoting his language, without mentioning even a letter or word which we incorrectly republished. This kind of charge is easily made. We only reply that it is not true. His intimation, that we did not publish his *whole* article, scarcely merits reply—we published all that was material in relation to the Tariff. He consoled himself with the hope that, if the Tariff was reduced, the manufacturers would be enabled to go on by "*the inevitable reduction in the price of labor.*" This was the most material part of his article. We were surprised that an editor who professed to be a friend of the poor man, should rejoice at the prospect of the *reduction of the laborer's wages.* It is true, undeniably true, that a repeal of the protective duties would *inevitably* cause a fall of the wages of labor; and it is also true, that some wealthy manufacturers would be enabled to go on by the cheapness of labor. This, however, is no consolation to us. It is, on the contrary, a result more to be deplored than even the destruction of the manufactures. We most sincerely deprecate the day when our country shall be filled by a miserable class of half fed, half clad, and altogether uneducated laborers. It is because the reduction of the laborer's wages in this country must reduce the laborers themselves to an equality with the miserable creatures that fill the workshops in Europe, that we more especially object to the repeal of the Tariff. The strongest objection to the repeal of the Tariff, in our mind, is that it will deprive laborers and mechanics of their present comfortable mode of subsistence—not that it will cut down the profits of the manufacturers.

If the question under consideration was simply this—shall we cut down the profits of the manufacturers, to gratify the people of South Carolina, and to silence their complaints, we would, perhaps, say yes. This, however, is not the question—the true question is this—shall we, by a repeal of the Tariff, reduce our laborers and mechanics to a situation more closely resembling the slaves of the south? Shall we reduce the wages to such a scale that a man, who is born a laborer must expect, after a long life of labor and penury, to die a pauper? This is the result which we most deprecate—this is the result upon which the editor of the Manufacturer casts out his anchor of hope.

A few months ago the editor of the Manufacturer was a zealous advocate for fixing the time of labor, from six to six, and his professed object was to secure to mechanics and laborers leisure to attend to their domestic concerns, and to their mental improvement. What leisure can they have, if this *inevitable reduction of the price of labor,* for which the editor of the Manufacturer hopes, really takes place, *as it must do,* if the protective principle is abandoned? More labor will then be required to procure a less comfortable subsistence, and instead of time being allowed for recreation and mental cultivation, the twenty-four hours will be devoted exclusively to labor and sleep. Our mechanics and laborers will thus, instead of gradually improving in intelligence, continually deteriorate, until they become fit companions for the miserable, half starved, and squalid tenants of the workshops in Europe. Instead of intelligent men, fit to aid in conducting the affairs of government, they will become the ignorant and fit tools of unprincipled demagogues. This is the evil we most deprecate—not the mere loss of pecuniary profits, but the demoralization and degradation of a large and valuable class of our fellow citizens.

Fire.—On Wednesday night last, the Cotton Factory, now owned by Messrs. Breed & Brewer, in the Northern Liberties, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon entirely consumed. The value of machinery, and fixtures, and materials consumed, we understand, is estimated at about eight thousand dollars, one half of which was insured. The building was owned by Mr. Joseph Patterson, and we have heard no estimate of his loss.

☞Postscript.—The Bank of S. Carolina was entered, on the night of the 14th inst., and robbed of $156,000 of its own notes, besides other paper, to an amount not known.

For the Gazette.

ERIN HILL SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mr. Craig—It is gratifying that many of the Young Ladies of Pittsburgh, through the liberality of their parents, are acquiring, at the 'Erin Hill Seminary,' that kind of education which comports with the literary improvements of the age. A few days ago, I was favored by a visit to this institution, which is under the direction of Rev. Dr. Lacey. In this Seminary are successfully taught all the branches which, in the most refined eastern cities, are considered essential to complete the education of young ladies; and, what is particularly advantageous, the teachers in Dr. Lacey's employ were educated at the east. In Mrs. Lacey are united that literary taste, and those refined accomplishments, which eminently recommend her to the young ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity; and the same taste and refinement are observable in the female instructresses who are associated with her. In regard to Dr. Lacey himself, I am acquainted with no gentleman who is better qualified to conduct an institution of this character.—With respect to the situation and internal advantages in general, of the Erin Hill Seminary, in my opinion, they are entitled to the attention of our citizens.

A PATRON.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The following important Resolution was offered on Wednesday, 19th inst., by Mr. Petrikin, of the Senate.

"Whereas, the existing Tariff laws of the United States have produced much dissatisfaction and discontent in a por ion of this Union—inasmuch as it is said that the duties assessed and collected on many articles of foreign manufacture, give a greater protection to the domestic manufacturer than is actually necessary to enable him successfully to compete with the foreign manufacturer. And, whereas, we, the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, are of opinion that the preservation and perpetuation of the Union is of paramount importance, and being anxious to transmit to posterity, in all their purity, the invaluable blessings inherited from our fathers; as also considering the great importance of abstaining from shedding the blood of our brethren, if a peaceable remedy can be applied, profess ourselves willing that a proper and just modification of the Tariff laws shall be made, if on investigation it is found that oppression actually exists. Unwilling that injustice shall be done any portion of the people of our beloved country, anxious to cement more closely the bonds of *union, harmony and affection;* but firmly, adhering to the opinion of the constitutional right of Congress to assess and collect protective duties, it is hereby

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators and members of Congress are requested to use all possible exertions to have the existing Tariff laws so altered as to gradually reduce the duties assessed and collected to a fair protection of all articles of domestic manufacture, and also equalize their operation throughout the Union."

The preamble and resolution were laid on the table, but I do not think they can receive even a moderate support in either branch of the Legislature.

The resolutions of last year having operated to arouse the passions and feelings of the South, this is designed at this time as the Olive branch, nothing more.—*Phila. Com. Herald.*

A letter dated Washington City, December 20, says—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, are very industriously applying themselves to the pruning down of the duties on protected articles; and we are told that only a few days will elapse when the task of incubation will be completed, and the eggs will be hatched. Whether the progeny will ever be permitted to arrive at legislative maturity, I cannot say. It appears to me, however, to be possible that a reduction of duties will be made, and perhaps to the amount of six millions. The woollen protection is in great danger.—*Poulson.*

Frigate Potomac—Commodore Downes.—The statement recently made in the newspapers of an intended mutiny on board of the ship Ann & Hope, of this city, is confirmed by letters received by the owners from Capt. Page, the commander of the ship. It seems that, on the ship's passage from the Island of Java to Canton, a number of the crew conspired together, to murder Capt. Page, and the first and second officer. The plot was to have been put into execution on the night of the 21st of April, when the ship was in the Straits of Banca. The plan was, to call the second mate during his watch, to seize and throw him overboard, to keep the rest of the crew below, by securing the forehatch, then to go into the cabin and kill the captain and first and second officer; take possession of the ship, and divide the money supposed to be on board. But, happily, at the appointed time of action, the hearts of the conspirators failed, and thus was providentially frustrated a scheme which had been devised by an utterly unprovoked cruelty.

After the arrival of the ship at Lintin, in a dispute between two of the crew, expressions were dropped, which led to the disclosure of the plot. Most opportunely the U. S. frigate Potomac was there at the same time. Capt. Page repaired immediately on board of the frigate, where he found the prompt and efficient aid which the occasion required. An examination was instituted, and depositions taken, in the presence of Commodore Downes and his officers, which fully exposed the design of the plot, as already stated. Com. Downes received on board of his own ship five of the intended mutineers, and in their places, supplied Capt. Page with men from the Potomac.

Captain Page acknowledges with much gratitude the timely relief experienced from the U. S. frigate and the obligations he felt himself under, to Com. Downes and his officers for their great kindness and attention in this unhappy affair. It is satisfactory to record this among the many other instances in which our gallant Naval officers, so faithfully discharge the duties of their profession, in giving protection and security to the property and the lives of their countrymen in every clime. And we would not omit the opportunity, to commend the judicious policy of having the various resorts of our extended commerce often visited by our Government ships, which by their presence afford safety to the rights of the mariner and the merchant, whilst they command respect for the National character.—*Com. in Providence Journal.*

Blockade of the Ports of Holland.—Our charge d'Affaires in London has been notified that the blockade instituted by the combined fleets of France and England, of the ports of Holland, would only affect Dutch vessels, and that free ingress and egress would be permitted to vessels of all other nations, unless a state of open war should ensue, in which event it might become necessary to blockade the coast strictly.—*Poulson.*

The Coal Trade.—The following is the quantity of coal sent to market in the years of 1831 and 1832, as near as can be ascertained, in round numbers:

	1831.	1832.
Schuylkill	81,000 tons.	204,000
Little Schuylkill		14,000
Lehigh	43,000	76,000
Lackawana	53,000	85,000
	177,000	379,000

The consumption last year, as near as can be ascertained, was 227,000 tons

152,000

Showing an increase over the consumption of last year of 152,000 tons, and over the supply of the same year 202,000.—*Miner's Journal.*

As Nullification has in good earnest, assumed a belligerent attitude, it is time to calculate its resources. The following statement is founded on the census of 1830, and the election returns of October, 1832.

S. Carolina has	581,185 inhabitants;
deduct	315,401 slaves,
leaves	265,784 free persons,
deduct	7,821 free blacks,
leaves	257,693 whites,
of whom	127,273 are females,
leaving	130,690 white males;
of whom	86,223 are under 20 or over 50 years of age,
leaving	44,467 capable of bearing arms.
of whom	18,240 are Unionists,
leaving	26,227 Nullifiers,
Deduct	18,240 to balance the Unionists,

and 7,987 are left to take care of 315,000 slaves and the Unionists in the other twenty-three States of the Union!

This statement, we think, will have the effect to quiet the fears of any who may have imagined that the Nullifiers have it in their power to oppose a very formidable resistance to the authority of the United States. There is reason indeed to believe that the paternal proclamation of the President will create such a change in public sentiment in South Carolina itself, that any interference from abroad will be rendered unnecessary.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Lead Mines.—The quantity of lead manufactured at the mines during the year ending 30th September last, was 4,281,876 lbs., being a diminution of 2,167,204 lbs., as compared with the returns of 1831. This deficiency is explained partly by the fact, that during the past year no lead was drawn from the mines of Missouri, (no leases having been granted there since the Act of 1829, authorizing the sale of all the mineral lands in that State,) and partly by the interruption of the miners on the Upper Mississppi, in consequence of the Indian War. The annexed schedule shows the quantity manufactured in each year, ending 30th September, from 1823 to 1832, inclusive:—

	Fever River.	*Missouri.*	*Total.*
1823	335,130		335,130
1824	175,220		175,220
1825	664,530	386,500	1,051,120
1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
1829	13,342,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
1830	8,323,998	8.160	8,332,058
1831	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
1832	4,281,876		4,281,876
Totals,	50,752,636	5,151,252	55,903,888

Of the amount manufactured the past year, there has accrued to the United States for rents, 238,898 lbs.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Washington City, Dec. 17.

It was expected the President would have sent in on this day, the Ordinance and other proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, with a message, modifying the doctrines of his proclamation; but expectation has been disappointed.

You will have read the Message of the Governor of Virginia before this reaches you. The committee to whom it was referred are known to be subject to "Ritchie's drill," and one of the Secretaries has given out that Mr. Ritchie is of opinion, that the Proclamation will be sustained. On the other hand my advices from Richmond assure me, that the Legislature is decidedly opposed to the use of force, and that all parties, except always Mr. Ritchie's adherents, concur in condemning the Proclamation. The Governor is decided, and will in no event obey any requisition for force. The same is said of the Governor of North Carolina.

General Jackson said yesterday that he would raise one hundred thousand *volunteers,* in two weeks, and that Virginia would furnish twenty thousand. It is asserted that not a single southern member of Congress will advocate the principle of the Message, except Judge Wayne of Georgia, who being an old federal, and a candidate for executive favor, is prepared to go the whole document. Mr. Archer of Virginia, yesterday condemned the proclamation. Gov. Tyler, Mr. Mangum, and Mr. Brown of the Senate, Messrs. Gordon, Alexander, Barbour, of Virginia, Judge Clayton; Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, and in fact all the prominent Jackson men of the South are decided, and unequivocal in condemning all idea of force. In the mean time the President has already collected, at Charleston, fifteen hundred men, and it is said there will be twenty-five hundred regular soldiers at that point by the 10th of January. Yet yielding to the force of public opinion in the south, and particularly in Virginia, he will retrace his steps, and will send to Congress a communication to modify and explain away the features of the proclamation objectionable to the south.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—The Cholera has broken out again, and threatens to carry off those whom the Plague has spared. It prevails in the villages of Haskoi and Otraokioi, and is ravaging the Jewish population, among whom wretchedness exists in an almost incredible degree.

The city is at present almost deserted. All the French and Turks, who are able, have retired to the country to endeavor to escape the pestilence with which they are surrounded. Commerce suffers dreadfully in such a state of things, and business is in a state of complete stagnation.

The Albany Advertiser mentions, as a fact worth remembering, that out of eleven States that gave 118 electoral votes to Jackson, and 48 against him, the actual majority of votes given by the *people* in his favor is only about 10,000.

Rhode Island.—It is announced in the Rhode Island American, that an effort will be made at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature of that state to procure the enactment of a law rendering penal the administering of masonic oaths and obligations.

Were the masonic lodges and chapters half as wise as their Grand Master Solomon—they would render the enactment of any such law entirely unnecessary. It is not likely that any man of common sense, will ever hereafter take upon himself any of these oaths or obligations. To swear, under a terrible penalty, to keep things secret which are as public, and almost as widely diffused, as the broad blaze of the sun—and to pay 6 or 7 dollars a step, for a knowledge of things which it was never worth a shilling to know, and all of which can be purchased now, in a lump, for half a dollar, strikes us as being a particularly stupid piece of business. Let the lodges keep together as social and charitable societies, if they please; but let them abolish their oaths, and direct their tylers to sheathe their drawn swords.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Harrisburg, Dec. 20.

House of Representatives.—The following is the result of the election in the House for bank directors.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

John S. Riddle 69, elected 1st ballot.
George N. Baker 74, do.

Bank of Philadelphia.

	First.	Second.
Paul S. Brown	25	24
Ralph W. Pomeroy	21	14
Joseph Plankington	44	62 elected.
Thomas S. Smith	38	42
Benjamin Jones	17	34

W. J. Leiper and Henry Korn are elected in Senate for Bank of Penn. Alexander M'Clurg and Hugh Downing do. for Bank of Philad.

	Third Ballot.
Benjamin Jones	46 elected.
Thomas S. Smith	37

VIRGINIA AND THE UNION.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the House of Delegates, dated

Richmond, Dec. 19.

"The Select Committee on Federal Relations have just agreed upon a Report. It recommends the sending of two Commissioners to South Carolina; in delicate terms disapproves of Nullification; asks a suspension of the Ordinance, and Laws enforcing the Ordinance, until after the close of the next session of Congress; expresses regret that S. Carolina should have taken the steps without first consulting her sister States; appeals to Congress: expressing confident belief that in the spirit of compromise and conciliation, they will reduce the rate of duties down to revenue point; disapproves of certain principles avowed in the President's Proclamation; and also intimates a probable concurrence on the part of Virginia in a Convention of the States in the event of all other peaceable means failing to adjust the controversy."

SALE OF PEWS.

THE Pews in the new PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the Borough of Allegheny, (Rev. J. H. Halsey, Pastor,) will be exposed to public sale in said church, on Monday morning next, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock. The terms, &c. will be made known by a committee of the Trustees.

December 28, 1832.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

A Convenient Three Story Dwelling House, situated No. 29, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, is offered for sale. The premises are convenient, and the central situation of this dwelling to the business part of the city, renders it a desirable property to any person wishing to purchase.

☞For particulars, apply on the premises.

Dec. 28, 1832.—1mcp

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery---Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
25	1,000	25,000
25	500	12,500
25	300	7,500
41	200	8,200
56	80	4,480
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	12	26,883
15400	6	92,400
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Dec. 28, 1832.

Elegant, Figured Gum Elastics,

AT NO. 73 MARKET STREET,

CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

GEORGE ALBREE has just received a choice lot of Ladies' *High Quartered,* and *Elegant Figured Gum Elastic Over Shoes.*

ALSO---Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Common Figured, Gum Elastic Overshoes*--perfectly seasoned by age, and fit for wear.

Nov. 16—3t&w6t

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

LONDON ANNUALS.

HEATH'S Picturesque Annual, for 1833; with 26 Beautifully finished Engravings.

Keepsake, for 1833; 17 splendid Engravings.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath; 12 Engravings.

Amulet; 12 Engravings.

Comic Offering; numerous Engravings.

AMERICAN ANNUALS.

The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, for 1833; with 20 elegant Plates.

Religious Souvenir, for 1833; edited by Rev. G. S. Bedell.

The Pearl, or Affection's Gift; 9 Plates.

Ladies' Pocket Album, for 1833;

With a New Assortment of Books, suitable as presents for Young Persons. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,

Dec. 25, 1832.—3t. No. 73 Wood street.

London & American Annuals.

SYLVESTER has just received a supply of all the different London and American Annuals; together with a choice collection of Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Apply at corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

December 25.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against SAMUEL H. SCOTT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will please to present them to the subscriber for payment. Those who are indebted, are requested to make payment.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD,

Nov. 16.—w6t. *Administrator.*

RICHARD BIDDLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE NO. 45 THIRD STREET.

December 11, 1832.—3t

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

THE Subscriber has opened an Academy of the above description, at 113 Fourth street, where he teaches the usual branches of Classical and English Education, preparatory to the Counting House, the College, and the Bar; and to the carrying on of the common business of life. From his former success in the Academy of Greensburgh, where he has been Principal for six years, he trusts he will be able to satisfy those who may patronise his Seminary.

☞Terms of Tuition moderate, and made known on application. THOMAS WILL.

Oct. 5.

Patent Blacksmith Vices,

AND LARGE SCREWS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders for either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf. A. LAMONT & Co.

REMOVAL.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market street,* next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,

No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

NEW NOVELS.

CONTARINI FLEMING; by the Author of Vivian Grey: in two volumes.

2. HENRY MASTERTON; by the Author of Philip Augustus: being vols. 29 and 30 of Library of Select Novels. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

December 21--3t

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, that large Frame House and Five Acres of Ground, situated on Stone Quarry Hill, the late residence of F. B. Holmes, deceased. Possession can be given at any time.

☞For terms, apply to

EDWARD SIMPSON.

December 11, 1832.—3t

Pittsburgh Bank Stock

WANTED AT

N. Holmes' Exchange Office,

No. 33 MARKET STREET.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832.---3t.

Cheese, Lint Seed Oil, &c.

70 CASKS Prime Western Reserve Cheese—in good shipping order;

20 Barrels Lint Seed Oil;

10 " Old 4th Proof 'Monongahela Whiskey.

For sale by ABISHAI WAY,

No. 47 Market street.

Dec. 21, 1832.—w3t.

Interest on Special Deposits.

DEPOSITS received at this office, and Certificates issued, payable any time within thirty days and a year, and interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

December 14.

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING, in Wayne street, between Penn and the Allegheny River. Apply to

JOHN WALLACE,

Dec. 21.—3t. No. 29, Market street.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE,* by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may [Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

march 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

SUPPLEMENT to an Ordinance, entitled "*An Ordinance regulating the Markets, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Markets,*" *and of the Weigh Master.*

WHEREAS Jas. Brown, Nathan Fusey, Abishai Way, Thomas Scott, David Evans, Thos. Williams, Adam Hays, Samuel Thompson, Allen & Grant, David Greer, William Hays, Anthony Dravo, Samuel Robinson, John Wright, and Thomas Cassilly, in compliance with their proposition, and conformable to a joint resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, passed the twenty-fourth day of September, 1832, have erected and established a Market House in the middle of Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Cecil's alley, in said city, at their own cost, for the sum of one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the 'Clerk of the Market' to rent the Stalls on the South side, and two of the Stalls at each end of the north side, in the Market House in Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, to such Butchers and Victuallers as will occupy the same for the sale of slaughtered animals, and to none other, at the following yearly rents, payable in advance—viz: For the two end Stalls next Market and St. Clair streets, being Nos. 1 and 2, at thirty dollars each, per annum; for the next two Stalls, being Nos. 3 and 4, at twenty-five dollars each per annum; for the Stalls Nos. 5, 7, and 9, at twenty dollars each, per annum; for Stalls numbered 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, at fifteen dollars each, per annum; for Stall No. 37, at twenty dollars per annum; for Stalls Nos. 39 and 40, at twenty-five dollars each, per annum; and for Stall No. 38, at eighteen dollars per annum. And the Stalls of said Market House, on the north side, from No. 6 to 33 inclusive, may be let to such Gardeners and Farmers as wish to secure a permanent stand for the sale of the produce of their gardens and farms, at a yearly rent of ten dollars. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to expose or offer for sale at, or in any of the said Stalls on the north side from No. 6 to 36 inclusive, the flesh of any slaughtered animal in a less quantity than the quarter of the carcass of such animal.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That all leases for the stalls in said market house shall terminate on the 31st day of December, 1833, and on the 31st day of December in each succeeding year thereafter; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to furnish the City Treasurer with a rental of said market house, and to collect the stall rents, and pay over the same to the City Treasurer, in the manner prescribed for the collection and payment of the stall rents in the Diamond market house, by the ordinances to which this is supplementary; and it shall be the duty of the city treasurer to keep a separate account of the stall rents and all other revenue that may be derived from said market house, which shall be, and is hereby appropriated exclusively for the reimbursement to the individuals named in the preamble to this supplement, of the principal and interest of the amount expended by them in the erection of said market house, and for that purpose only until said principal and interest be fully paid off and if, at any time hereafter, the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, do by ordinance authorise the payment of the principal and interest that may be due to the stockholders of said market house, and the same be paid to them, their heirs, or assigns, in full; that then shall the stall rents and revenue arising therefrom revert to and become the property of said city.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the City Treasurer shall, on the first day of July, 1833, and on the first days of January and of July in every succeeding year, pay to the persons named as aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, the amount of the stall rents and other revenue that may have been derived from said market house, dividing the same rateably, according to the amount invested by each, as set forth in the following schedule, viz:

James Brown	$100	*Allen & Grant,*	$100
Nathan Pusey,	100	*David Greer,*	200
Abishai Way,	100	*William Hays,*	100
Thomas Scott,	100	*Anthony Dravo,*	50
David Evans,	100	*Samuel Robinson,*	100
Thomas Williams,	100	*John Wright,*	100
Adam Hays,	100	*Thomas Cassilly,*	100
Samuel Thompson,	100		

together with the interest thereon—to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1833, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum: Provided that *no* stockholder be entitled to a dividend on the principal, or a computation of the interest, until he has fully paid the amount of his subscription.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the market limits are hereby extended to the said market house on Liberty street, and shall embrace so much of said street as is included within the curb stones bounding the footways of said street on each side, and the west line of St. Clair street, extended to Market street at the one end and the east line of Cecil's alley, extended to Fifth street at the other end; subject to the same regulations and penalties as are prescribed by the several ordinances relating to the markets and market houses in the Diamond. And it shall be the duty of the weigh-master to provide scales and weights at the expense of the city, which he shall erect at the west end of said market house, and there, on market days during market hours, attend, either personally or by deputy, and weigh such articles of provisions as may be presented for that purpose; for which service he shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees as are now allowed him for weighing at the weigh-houses in the Diamond.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted,* That the clerk of the market and the constables are hereby required to attend at the market house on Liberty street, on market days and during market hours, to perform the several duties enjoined upon them by the several ordinances of this city.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained and enacted* That so much of any ordinances as are supplied by this supplement, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1832.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.

Attest—
S. A. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council, *p. t.*
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
Pittsburgh, December 24, 1832.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1832; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th December, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
25	1,000	25,000
25	500	12,500
25	300	7,500
41	200	8,200
56	80	4,480
56	60	3,360
56	40	2,240
112	20	2,240
2240	12	26,883
15400	6	92,400
45760 tickets.		$228,800

Tickets, $6; Halves, $3; Quarters, $1 50.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Dec. 25, 1832.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars,* coosisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1 Large Massive Bread Tray;
1 do do Coffee Pot;
1 do do Pitcher;
1 do do Sugar Bowl;
1 do do Wash Bowl;
1 do do Cream Jug;
1 do do Soup Ladle;
6 Silver Pint Mugs;
17 do Desert Spoons;
11 do Table do
8 do Tea do
4 do Salt do
2 do Butter Knives;
1 Patent Lever double cased Silver Watch.

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.

☞The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

BINDERS' BOARDS,

JUST received and for sale by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Dec. 4—4w No. 108 Second street.

NEW POEM.

ATALANTIS—A Story of the Sea: in three parts. For sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.*
December 21—3t

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visitors, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, held at the city of Pittsburgh, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1832, before the Judges of the said court—William Marks and John M'Dowell, (administrators of William Herdman, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased,) will expose to public sale, by public vendue and out cry, on Thursday, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1833, at 12 o'clock, (noon) on the premises, One Tract of Land, situate in Fayette township and county aforesaid, bounded by Chartier's creek and lands of Christopher Cowan, Thomas Dorrington, and William Henry, known by the name of the 'South Place,' and containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres and sixty perches.

And, also, one other Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Dorrington, James Ewing, Isaac Walker, Robert Boyd, and heirs of William Henry, generally known by the name of 'Farm Hill,' containing two hundred and twenty acres and one hundred and thirty perches, being the real estate of said deceased. Terms at sale.

[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,
Dec. 4, 1832.—ts. *Clerk.*

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

Pittsburgh Foundry.

THE Subscribers have lately enlarged their Foundry, on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where the whole of their Castings will henceforth be manufactured. By the arrangements made, they are enabled to make every description of work in their line, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. They have constantly on hand, a large variety of ornamental and plain STOVES and GRATES, Ovens and Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Bark Mills, and Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, and almost every article connected with their business, which can be found in the western country.

If more convenient to their customers, orders may be left at the old Jackson Foundry Warehouse, on Liberty street, where an assortment of ware is kept.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & CUDDY.

☞A general settlement of accounts is desired at the end of the year. Legal process will be resorted to, for the collection of all debts due 2 months, and unpaid on the 20th of January.
December 14—4w

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at No. 53, *WOOD STREET,* a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified, that a certain Note, drawn by the subscribers, and payable to the order of B. A. Fahnestock, dated the 24th November, 1832, for $2,138 36, has been attached in their hands, as the property of Thos. C. Forbes, at the suit of Henry J. Grew. Payment of the same will therefore be withheld, until said suit is disposed of, or the attachment otherwise legally removed.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
December 7—8t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DUNN & O'NEIL, are desired to call and settle their accounts immediately, as legal means will soon be taken for their collection; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are notified that an assignment has been made, for the use of all the creditors, and they are requested to present their accounts for settlement. All persons, wishing to settle, are desired to call upon Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the Diamond, or on the subscriber, in East Liberty, either of whom can inform them of the terms of the assignment.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832. *Assignee.*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

SOUVENIRS FOR 1833!

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, embellished with 20 engravings.
The London Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.
The Pearl, with 9 engravings.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh
Nov. 9.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

TO LET

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,

J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.
September 21—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

ABISHAI WAY,
NEW STONE FRONT STORE
NO. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received, from the east, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Suited to the Season, including a constant supply of the Cheap and Durable Fabrics manufactured by the Harmony Society, at Economy; all of which will be sold by the Piece or Package, at reasonable prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS

Of every No. and quality to suit purchasers.
November 13, 1832.—4wcw8t.

JOHN D. MAHON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make, and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes,* complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.
September 18.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 4, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My suffering, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 8 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 6—tf.

HEALTH ALMANAC, FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 1—tf

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheidan.

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